

businesses providing child care to their employees. The credit would be available to businesses for building or expanding on-site child care facilities, operating existing on-site child care facilities, or contracting with a licensed child care facility.

Finally, this legislation recognizes the need for more after-school care. Research from the FBI indicates that children between the age of 12 and 17 are most at risk for committing or being victims of violent crime between 3 and 6 pm. Other menacing issues, including teenage pregnancy, also become a problem during this interval between the school bell and the work whistle when an estimated 5 million children go without adult supervision. To provide constructive educational and recreational programs for more children during these perilous hours, the legislation would increase funding for after school programs by almost \$4 billion over the next five years. Three billion dollars of this new funding would be sent to the states as a capped entitlement to help them promote a variety of after-school programs. Additionally, the five-year authorization level for the Department of Education's 21st Century Community Learning Center Program, which provides grants to local schools or after-school care, would be increased to \$1 billion.

Before I conclude, let me remind all of my colleagues that providing additional tax relief for middle-income families to help them afford day care or care for their children at home will be drastically undercut unless we reform the Alternative Minimum Tax (ATM). Without changes, the ATM will rob 8 million families of the current \$500 Child Tax Credit over the next ten years, not to mention any potential new tax credits. The Investment in Children Act therefore includes a provision that would prevent the ATM from hitting middle-income families depending on tax credits.

Taken as a whole, the provisions in the Investment in Children Act would improve the accessibility, safety and quality of child care in America and that represents nothing less than an investment in our future. I urge all of my colleagues to support this effort to provide better care for millions of children across our great nation.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN L. "JACK" SMITH, DISTRICT DIRECTOR, CHICAGO DISTRICT OFFICE, U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 26, 1998

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor John L. "Jack" Smith, who is retiring as the District Director, Chicago District Office, of the U.S. Small Business Administration. An event will be held in his honor on Thursday, February 26, 1998, in Chicago, Illinois. Jack began his service to his country in 1951 when he joined the Navy. From 1967 to 1970, Jack worked as a loan specialist for the Economic Development Administration after two years as Director of Financial Assistance for the Business and Job Development Corp. in Pittsburgh. In October, 1973, Jack joined the Office of Minority Business Enterprise of the Department of Commerce as the Midwest Re-

gional Director in Chicago. Jack joined the SBA in November, 1975. As District Director, Jack was responsible for the administration of SBA's loan management assistance, government contract, and advocacy programs for small businesses throughout Illinois. Jack's efforts as Chicago District Director have resulted in several billion dollars in loans and federal contracts on behalf of Illinois' small business community.

Jack's 23 years as District Director and 34 years of federal service have greatly benefited Illinois' small business concerns. However, his service did not end there. Jack has volunteered his considerable expertise to benefit the Heart Association, the Kiwanis Club, United Fund and Boy Scouts of America.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring John L. Smith, an outstanding community and business leader and role model. I wish him the best of luck in his retirement. May he continue to share his talent and love of community that he has given to the federal government and the community at large.

WITNESS PROTECTION AND INTER-STATE RELOCATION ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2181) to ensure the safety of witnesses and to promote notification of the interstate relocation of witnesses by States and localities engaging in the relocation, and for other purposes:

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2181, the Witness Protection and Interstate Relocation Act of 1997. Although I support the witness notification and relocation provision in this bill as well as the goals of the witness intimidation provisions, I object strongly to the inclusion of the death penalty for witness intimidation that results in death. It is also troubling that the death penalty is again applied for conspiracy offenses. This subjects a defendant to be sentenced to death without tangible evidence of guilt of murder and substantially increases the risk of a mistaken conviction and execution. I cite the report from the Death Penalty Information Center, "Innocence and the Death Penalty: The Increasing Danger of Mistaken Executions," which reports 69 instances since 1973 in which condemned prisoners were released from death row because of wrongful convictions. It did not have figures on how many innocent people were actually executed.

I concur with the American Bar Association's resolution that the system for administering the death penalty in the United States is unfair and lacks adequate safeguards. The Bar Association resolution goes on to declare that a moratorium should be imposed on executions until a greater degree of fairness and due process is in place.

There is compelling evidence from many jurisdictions that the race of the defendant is the primary factor governing the imposition of the death sentence. In the Ocmulgee judicial circuit in Georgia, the district attorney sought the death penalty in 29 cases between 1974 and

1994; in 23 of those 29 cases—79 percent—the defendant was black, although blacks make up only 44 percent of the circuit's population. Another instance of the distorted effect of the death sentence is the evidence emerging under the Federal death penalty for drug kingpins. Of 37 defendants against whom the death penalty was sought between 1988 and 1994, 4 defendants were white, 4 were Hispanic, and 29 were black.

It has been 25 years since the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated the death penalty in *Furman v. Georgia*; there is now a large body of evidence to indicate that the death penalty is still imposed in a manner that goes beyond the words of the law. It targets African-Americans in a totally unacceptable way and although I strongly support improving the safety of witnesses and increasing the coordination between the Federal and State governments in protecting and relocating witnesses, I cannot support legislation which imposes an overtly prejudicial death penalty. I urge my colleagues to defeat this bill.

THE PERSIAN GULF VETERANS ACT OF 1998

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 26, 1998

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Persian Gulf Veterans Act of 1998. This important legislation offers a framework for compensating veterans suffering from Gulf War illnesses, responds to the need many veterans have expressed for identifying effective models to treat hard-to-define diseases, and addressed other problems Congress has investigated since 1992. Joining with me, as original cosponsors of the Persian Gulf War Veterans Act of 1998, are my distinguished colleagues, Representatives ABERCROMBIE, BISHOP, BLAGOJEVICH, BROWN, CARSON, CLYBURN, FILNER, GUTIERREZ, KENNEDY(MA), MASCARA, ORTIZ, PETERSON, REYES, RODRIGUEZ, and UNDERWOOD. I am also pleased the Persian Gulf Veterans Act of 1998 has the support of the major groups advocating on behalf of Persian Gulf veterans. The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. and Vietnam Veterans of America have all expressed support for this measure.

Seven years ago this week, allied ground forces, with air and naval support, countered Iraq's invasion of its neighbor Kuwait. Of the nearly 700,000 American troops who served in the Persian Gulf theatre, about 100,000 have signed onto registries maintained by the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs. The Departments' estimates of those registered who have diagnoses which are not easily treated vary from 10–25 percent. Meeting the needs of those suffering from illnesses, including those which defy ready diagnoses and treatments, is a continuing obligation of our nation—an obligation we must honor. With the current buildup of American troops in the Persian Gulf region, the need for enacting the Persian Gulf Veterans Act of 1998 is even more compelling.

The Persian Gulf Veterans Act of 1998 calls for an independent agency to advise the Department of Veterans Affairs on the appropriateness of the federal research agenda on